THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph and otherwise to the N. Y. Tribune.

HENRY CLAY.

PROCEEDINGS AND OBSEQUIES IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The Joint Committees of the two Boards of Common Council held a meeting yesterday forenoon. Several communications were made to them from Milltary Companies, Civic Societies, and other bodies, offering to turn out in procession. A telegraphic dispatch has been forwarded by the Committee to Washington, with a view to ascertaining from the Committee having the remains in charge whether or not they will probably pass through this city.

THE OLD MEN'S GENERAL COMMITTEE,-A special meeting was held last evening in the Committee room, Ald. James Kelly, of the Hd Ward, presiding. The Chairman announced the death of HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, to the members, and paid a high tribute to his memory. Gen. John R. Brown, one of the Delegates to the Whig National Convention, from Missouri, was Introduced to the Committee. He came to unite with the Committee in paying respect to the memory of the Great Kentuckian. It was then resolved to hold a joint meeting of both of the General Committees, to consider what arrangements should be made in reference to Mr. CLAY's death. The Committee room was dressed in

Young MEN'S WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE,-The Chairman, Mr. Erastus Brooks, explained the objects of the meeting, and that Henry Clay who had so long possessed the affections of the American people, had fallen He briefly reviewed his history, and was listened to throughout with great interest.

Mr. Nicholas Carroll, in a feeling tribute, gave utterance to his emotions on Mr. CLAY's death, and concluded by offering a series of resolutions expressing the sense of the Committee on this national calamity. That the wembers of the Committee wear the badge of mourning for thirty days, and that a Committee of Arrangements be appointed to confer with the authorities, and to make such arrangements as may seem most appropriate and necessary, in paying the last tribnte of respect to the illustrious dead.

The resolutions of Mr. Carroll were seconded by Daniel Bowly. Esq, and in doing so Mr. Bowly warmly oulogized Mr. CLAY for his services to the country.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and the Committee accepted the invitation of the senior body for a joint meeting of both General Committees.

THE JOINT MEETING .- The officers of both Commit tees officiated at this meeting; and the resolutions of Mr. Carroll, previously adopted by the Young Men's Committee, were unanimously adopted.

In pursuance of these resolves, Mr. Kelly, the Chairman of the Whig General Committee, appointed Mesers. Daniel Ulmann, Warren Chapman, Thomas Ceralcy, Robert T. Hawes, Charles H. Smith, Philip J. Monroe, and John H. White, as a portion of the Committee of Arrangements. Mr. Brooks designated, in behalf of the Young Men's Committee, Messrs. Nicholas Carroll, Nathan C. Ely, George W. Thacher, John Ryan, Samtel B. Romaine, Jr., James H. Moseman. On motion, Messrs. Kelly and Brooks, the Chairmen

of the Grantal Committees, were added to this Com

The joint meeting was theil dissolved, and the Com. mittee of Arrangements subscituently held a meeting for the purpose of organizing, &c. Daniel Unann was selected Chairman, Warren Chapman, Vice-Chairn, an, George W. Thacher, Secretary. The Committee ad. Journed to meet at the Sheriff's office this morning.

THE ARTISTS.-The Academicians, Associates and Students of the National Academy of Design met last evening at their Rooms, No. 663 Broadway, for the par. pose of sympathizing with the community at large in their protestations of sorrow upon the demise of HENRY CLAY, and for the purpose of making such preliminary arrangements as would enable them to unite with their bellow citizens in any demonstration of respect for that much lamented Patriot which may be made

THE YOUNG GUARD .- A special meeting will be held on Saturday night, to take steps toward a proper demon-

THIRTEENTH WARD CHIPPEWA CLUB.-This Associ-

ation last night passed appropriate resolutions. THE CITY .- Many of our consplexous public building have begun to put on their habiliments of wo. French's Hotel was tastefully draped yesterday. Half-mast flags are everywhere. The Empire Club have a flag blended with crape. The Broadway House is craped and show the inscription, "We mourn our loss." We presume

there are other tokens which have not met our notice. In Brooklyn.

COMMON COUNCIL-Special Meeting .-Thursday, July 1.-A special meeting of the Commo Council was convened last evening, Henry A. Pent, Esq., presiding, for the purpose of taking some action relative to the death of HENRY CLAY. On the assemblhig of the Board, the following communication from the Mayor was submitted :

Mayor was submitted:

"GENTLEMEN: The country has been called to lament the loss of one of its most illustrious citizens. A statesman to whom the eyes of the nation have been turned for counsel in every boar of peril and disaster for nearly the last half century, has closed his brilliant and honorable career of public service, and has essaed to be of earth—HENRY CLAY, a Schator of the United States from the State of Ketucky, died at the City of Washington on the 29th day of June last. The feeling of public sorrow for this national bereavement is so universal and professed the Washington on the 23th day of June last. The feeling of public sorrow for this national bereavement is so universal and profound, that you will no doubt feel called upon to make some public and suitable expression of the sentiments of this community on the occasion. I shall be happy to concur with you in whatever measures may be deemed appropriate to do hono to the nemony of the lamented and venerated dead, and justice to the emstions of a people proud of his fame and stricken with a deep sense of a great public tess.

Respectfully yours,

Conklin Baush, Mayor."

July 1, 1852.-Aldermen Marvin, Fowler and Harteau made some brief and appropriate remarks on the sub ject of the communication, when on motion Messrs, Marvin, Fowler, Morris, Hartear, Spin la and Baylis were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Board, who, after a short deliberation, reported the following:

deliberation, reported the following:

This Common Council having been officially inform
ed of the decease at Washington, on the 29th of June
last of Henner Clay, and desiring with feelings of profourd sensibility to unite with their fellow-citizen
throughout the land in the general expression of serrow throughout the ison in fur a great national bereaver

Arroughout the land in the general expression of serrow for a great national bereavement in the loss of the most disinguished citizens of the Republic, it is therefore Resolved. That this Common Council, representing a Community in which the name of Henny CLAY has long been known and cherished desires to place upon the records of the city an expression of its sense of the exalted worth of the departed patriot Statesman. Commercing his career in the service of the United States as Senator in 1806, in 1852 at the close of nearly half a century of diversified and brilliant city employments, death found him there at his post and he fell with his barness on "without fear and without reproach."—Greatness, as applied to Harne Clay, was a word of large insignificance. He was a great lawyer, a great patriot, a great statesman, a great orator, and comming the raviance of all these distinguished titles to admiration and honor he was in the most general and highest sense a truly noble and great man.

His laure is were never wet with the tears of widows and or phans and his trophics have never cost the nation.

His hure's were never wet with the tears of widows and orphans and his trophies have never cost the nation. Its treasure or its blood. These free United States, whose prosperity has been advanced, and while union has been cemented by his wisdom, will hereafter, with eyes purged from the mists of party prejudice, read the glorious annals which record his brilliant career with pride, in his comprehensive views of public palley, in his interity, in his unfaltering courage and in nawavering fidelity in the long, difficult and dangerous path of public his which he trod, will hold up his example for the study and imitation of their ingenuous youth and their rising statesmen, and will through all the coming ages of the Republic cheriah his as "One of the few limonts names."

Resolved, That it be referred to a Special Committee of six to make arrangements for the delivery before this Common Council and our fellow citizens of a discourse upon the life and services of Hanar Clark, and to make such other arrangements as they may think proper. Adopted unanimously.

In Williamsburgh.

In Williamsburgh.

COMMON COUNCIL-MR. CLAY .- The ward met at 8 o'clock last evening. Immediately after convened, His Honor, Mayor Berry, announced the bath of Mr. CLAY, by remarks as follows:

Sad indeed, as it is, it has fallen to my lot, Gentle men of the Common Council, to announce to you as a body, the melancholy intelligence of the death of one

of our most illustrious Statesmen, and one of our country's warmest patriots, upon whose tongus, as it were but yesterdey, a listening Senator hung with administration while sustaining with the most persuasive eloquence those sacred principles which secure for us at this moment, our blessed Union. HENRY CLAY, the Statesmen, the true patriot, and one of the brightest guardlans of his country's wolfare; an affectionate guardians of his country's welfere; an affectionate father, and most devoted husband, is no more; his spirit nas at length taken its flight to "that country from whose has at length taken its flight to 'that country from whose bourne no traveler returns,' and his mortal remains are now being conveyed to the bosom of his family, by them to be deposited in their last resting spot on earth. 'Dust to dust, and ashes to ashes;' to await the general resurrection, and the life of the world to come. To enable us to sympathize with each other in the common bereavement, I have taken upon myself officially to announce the sad intelligence, and that through you an infant city may express the deep interest which she takes in the loss which has befallen us as a nation, and that her citizens may shed their tears in common with those of a gratful nation, who has selected his warm triends and former associates to accompany his remains those of a grateful nation, who has selected his warm frieads and former associates to accompany his remains to their final destination, and pay the last tribute of respect to one who, after a long life devoted as it has been in her counsels, died like a warrior on the field of battle with his armor on. And now, gentlement, in language quite familiar to my car and which may not be inappropriate on this sad occasion, permit me to say:

"When the high guardian of a country o'ar,
The grateful tear in tenderness will shed,

The grateful tear in tenderness will shed, And the keen anguish of a reddening eye Disclose the deep affliction of the heart."

Ald. Driggs made a few remarks appropriate to the event, and moved the appointment of a Committee of Three to draft resolutions with reference to this national berevement. Ald Comstock (in the Chair) named as

that Committee Ald. Driggs, Hobley and Johnson. The Board adjourned to meet this evening.

In Jersey City. A PUBLIC MEETING OF REGRET .- The Common Council not being as yet organized, His Honor Mayor Manners issued a call to citizens for a meeting at

Washington Hall to express the public grief for the death of the honored and esteemed statesman and sage, whose departure has cast a deep gloom over the co try. The Mayor presided at the meeting, and Mr Bridge was appointed Secretary. Addresses appropriate to the occasion were made by Isaac W. Scudder, Esq. R. W. Gilchrist, Jr., and Mr. Rutherford. Resolution expressing the sense of the meeting were adopted, and Committees were appointed to discharge certain duties preparatory to the arrival of the remains of Mr. CLAY on Seturday.

In Philadelphia.

Our City Council held a special meeting Wednesday morning, for the purpose of making arrangements for giving a proper expression of the grief at the death of HENRY CLAY. John Price Wetherill, Esq., made a few impressive remarks, and then offered an appropriate preamble and resolutions, which were

A telegraphic dispatch from Hon. Joseph R. Chandler was then read, stating the remains of Mr. CLAY would leave Washington to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock, for Kentucky, by the way of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Dunkirk.

A special committee was subsequently appointed to make arrangements for the reception of the remains.— They held a meeting, and determined to meet the other committee at our State line, if the arrangements already announced should be carried into effect.

Mr. CLAY's remains will not reach this city until tomorrow (Friday) evening. A Committee of the Council have left for Baltimore, to endeavor to make arrange ments to have the body arrive here to-morrow evening so that it can remain here during Friday night. A torch light funeral cortege will receive the remains at the Baltimore dépôt, to-morrow night.

In Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 1, 1852. At 4 o'clock the Telegraph announced that the special train had left Washington, with the reme. dus of Mr. CLAY, his relatives, and the various Committees. The firing of minute guns and the tolling of bells commenced, , hich was the signal for closing stores and suspending all business. Baltimore st. presented a grand but solemn aspect—every house being decked with emblems of mourning, and the stracts lined with slags, festooned with crape.

Before 5 o'clock the streets were thronged with spectators, male and female, and every available spot from which a view could be obtained, was crowded to excess notwithstanding an occasional shower of rain.

The cars arrived at 6 o'clock, but it was fully 7 before the procession passed along Center at. The sarcophagus was placed upon the top of a magnificent funeral car drawn by four black horses, and attracted the greates attention. A splendid wreath of flowers, thrown by a lady, lay on the top.

The feeling evinced was universal and unexampled The military portion of the coriege was very fine, and the civic was also large, considering the muddy condition of the streets. The procession was followed y a large cavalcade of horsemen, &c.

The funeral car reached the Exchange at 714 o'clock, when the coffin was placed upon a magnificent cenotaph erected in the center of the rotunda, which is draped on all sides.

Thousands are crowding round the Exchange in the hope of obtaining a view of the remains, which will be in charge of a guard of honor until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, when they start in a special train for Philadel

Ten o'clock, P. M .- The remains of HENRY CLAY are now exposed in state at the Exchange, in charge of the Independent Greys, as a guard of honor. Immense crowds are pressing in to take a last look at the illustri-

ous deceased.

The funeral cortege will start for Philadelphia at 11 The funeral cortege will start for Philadelphia at 11 o'clock to morrow morring, and will be accompanied to Pennsylvania line by the Baltimore Committee, where it will be taken charge of by the Philadelphia Committee, who arrived here this evening.

Later.—Through the exertions of Messrs. Snowden and Diehl, of the Philadelphia Committee, arrangements have been made with the Congressional Committee that the bedy of Mr. CLAY shall remain at Wilmington till 7 o'clock in the evening, and will arrive at Philadelphia at 8½ at night.

Elect O'Clock P. M.—The remains will leave Baltimore in a special train at 11 o'clock, remain at Wilming.

Elect O Clock P. M.—Ine remains will leave Satimore in a special train at 11 o'clock, remain at Wlimington till 6, and arrive at Philadelphia at 8 o'clock, and will be excerted to Independence Hall by torch-light. The body will remain there in State, with the Washington Greys as a guard of honor.

Henry Clay's Death in the West.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 1, 1852. At Lexington, Ky., business has been aspended, and every device adopted expressive of sud-ces for Mr. Clay's death.
At Memphis, Dayton, Columbus, Indianapolis, &c.,

At Memphis, Dayton, Columbus, Indianapolis, &c., business houses were closed, and as far West as Con-cord, gloom pervades all classes.

THE FUNERAL AT WASHINGTON,

Rev. Mr. Butler's Sermon.

Washington, Thursday July 1, 1852. The funeral of HENRY CLAY took place according to arrangments, to-day. A gloom overhung the city. Many of the houses, including the public build ngs, were festooned with the badge of mourning. Bells tolled, flags were at half-mast and minute guns were

At 12 o'clock the procession moved from the National Hotel. It was headed by two military companies, the Ger man Yagers and the National Grays with their bands, followed by the Committee of Arrangements, Messrs. Hunt er, Dawson, Jones of Iows, Bright, and Smith, and the pall-bearers Messrs, Cass, Mangum, Dodge of Wisconsin 'ratt, Atchison, and Bell. The former wore white and the latter black scarfs.

The funeral car was a beautiful production of art The main body was covered with black cloth, tastefully festooned at the base, from which hung rich siik tassels. At each corner of the upper surface was the representation of a torch, gilt and enveloped in crape. The dais was covered in a like manner, and was six feet from the ground-the sides of it were ornamented with silver stars and the edges of the structure were trimmed with lace of a similar material. On the plane of this the coffin rested. The car was spanned by a screw circular frame work, festooned with black and white silk en. twined with silver trimmings, which afforded a bright relief to the dark black ground. The car was drawn by aix white horses, each attended by a groom clad in

Senators and members of the House of Representa tives followed, attended by their officers. General Scott, in a suit of black, and officers of the Army and Navy in full uniform, were in the line. Next came the Mayor and City Councils of Baltimore and the twentycessity of the stonement, the need of being born again by the spirit and salvation through faith in the crucined Redeemer. His own personal hopes of salvation he ever and distinctly based on the promfour appointed by the Town Meeting, and the Mayors and City Councils of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown. A large number of citizens, including

officers and clerks under Government, brought up the At 20 minutes past 12 o'clock the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and other members of the Cabinet, entered the Senate Chamber. A large number of the Diplomatic Corps were also in attendance. General Scott, accompanied by several officers of the Army and Navy, was present.

The procession moved precisely at twelve o'clock, in the following order:

Military Escort.
Dr. Hall, Attending Physician.
Sergeant at Arms.
Senate Committee of Arrangements.
FUNERAL CAR,
Flanked on each side by Pall-bearers.

Senators and Representatives of Kentucky, as
Mourners.

Members of the Senate, preceded by its President
and Officers. Members of the House of Representatives, preceded by its Speaker and Officers.

The President and his Capitet.

The President and his Capinet.

Justices of the Supreme Court, and other Judges and
Law Officers.

Officers of the Army and Navy.

The Baltimore Delegation.

Corporation Officers and City Councils of Washington,
Georgetown and Alexandria.

Mechanics and Laborers on the Capitol, headed by
Architect Walker and Superintendent Strong.

Citizens and Strangers.

In a few moments the researcher striped and entered

In a few moments the procession arrived and entered the Chamber, preceded by the Senate Committee of Arrangements and that appointed to accompany the corpse to Kentucky. The corpse was encased in a patent metallic coffin shrouded in crape, with silver handles and mountings, a movable silver plate over the face, and a massive silver plate, bearing the simple inscription of "HENRY CLAY." Following the corpse were the pall-bearers and the near relatives and friends of the deceased. Next came the members of the House of Representatives, preceded by their officers. The utmost silence prevailed. All present, including the crowded auditory in the galleries and lobbies, seemed to be deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion. All being in the places assigned them, Rev. C. M. Butler, Chaplain of the Senate, read the 15th chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians, commencing at the 36th verse. This concluded, he delivered a sermon.

"How is the strong staff broken and the beautiful rod."-eremish, xiviith chap., 17th verse. Before all hearts and minds in this august assec Before all hearts and minds in this august assemblage, the vivid image of one man stands. To some aged eye he may come forth from the dim past as he appeared in the neighbaring city of his native State, a little and ardent youth, full of promise, of ambitton and of hope. To another he may appear as in a distant State in the Courts of Justice, erect, high, strong bold, of hope. To another he may appear as in a distant State in the Ceurta of Justice, erect, high, strong, bold, wearing fresh forensic laurels on his young and open brow. Some may tee him in the earlier and some in the latter stages of his career, in this auspiclous theater of his ronown, and to the former he will start out in the background of the past as he appeared in the neighboring chamber, tall, elate, impassioned, with flashing eye, and suasive gesture and clarion voice, an acknowledged Agamemnon, king of men; and to others he will again stand in this chamber, the strong staff of the bewildered and staggering State, and the beautiful rod, rich with the blossoms of genius, and of patrictic love and hope, the life of youth still remaining to give animation, grace and exhaustless vigor to the wisdom, the experience and the gravity of age. To others he may be present as he sat in the chamber of sickness, cheerful, majestic, gentle—his mind clear, his heart warm, his hope fixed on Heaven, peacefully preparing for his last great change. To the memory of the minister of God, he appears as the ponitent, humble and peaceful Christian, who received him with the affection of a father, and joined with him in solemn sacrament and prayer, with the gentleness of a woman and the humility of a child. "Out of the strong came forth sweetness." "How is the strong staff broken, and the beautiful rod!" But not before this assembly only does the venerable image of the departed statesman this day distinctly stand—

staff broken, and the beautiful rod!" But not before this assembly only does the venerable image
of the departed statesman this day distinctly stand—
for more than a thousand miles, East, West, North, and
South, it is known and remembered that at this place
and hour a nation's representatives assemble to de
honor to him whose fame is now a nation's heritage.
A nation's mighty heart throbs against this Capital, and bells toll, cannons boom, funeral draperies wave. In crowded streets, and on surrounding warves—upon steambouts and upon cars—in fields and in workshops—in homes, in schools—millions of men, women and children have their thoughts fixed upon this scene, and say mournfully to each other, this is the hour in which, at the Capitol, the Nation's Representatives are burying HERNY CLAY! Bury the records of your country's history! Bury the hearts of living millions! Bury the mountains, the rivers, the lakes and the spreading lands from sea to sea with which his name is inseparably associated, and even then you would not bury HENNY CLAY, for he le in other lands and speaks in other tongues, and to other times than ours! A great mind, a great heart, a great orator, a great career have been consigned to history. She will record his rare gifts of deep lasight, keen discrimination, clear statement, rapid imagination, plain, direct and convincing logic. She will love to dwell on that large, generous, magnanimous, open, forgiving heart. She will linger with fond delight on the recorded or traditional stories of an eloquence that was so masterful and stirring, because it was but himself struggling to come forth on loving words; because, though the word, were strong and beautiful and melodious, it was felt that behind them there was a soul braver, stronger, more beautiful and children have their thoughts fixed upon this there was a soul braver, stronger, more beautiful and more melodious than language could express. She remarkable extent stamped itself on the public policy of the country, and reached in beneficial, practical results, the ficios, the looms, the commercial marts, and the quiet homes of all the land, where his name was with the departed father, and is with the living children, and will be with successive generations, an ored household word. I feel as a man, the grande ored household word. I feel as a man, the grandeur of this career—but as an immortal, with this broken week of mortality before me, with this scene as the end of all human glory. I feel that no career is truly great but that of him who, whether he be illustrious or obscure, lives to the future in the present, and as linking himself to the spiritual world draws from God the life, the rule, the motion and the reward of all his labor. So would that the motion and the reward of all his labor. So would that great spirit which has departed say to us his solemn ad-monition, when I say that states massing is then only glorious when it is Christian, and that man is only then

monition, when it say that states ransing is then only then safe and true to his duty and his sout, when the life which he lives in the flesh, embraces the life of fath in the Son of God. Great indeed is the privilege and most honorable and useful is the career of a Christian American Statesman. He perceives that civil liberty came from the freedom wherewith Christ made its carliest martyrs and defender free. He recognizes it as one of the twelve manner of feuts on the tree of life with which its lower branches furnish the best nutriment of earth; hangs on its topmost beughs which wave in Heaven fruits that exhibitate the immortals. Recognizing the State as God's institution, he will perceive that his own ministry is divine, loving consciously under the eye and is the love said fear of God—redeemed by the Lord Jesus, sanctified by his spirit, loving his law, he will give hiesself in private and in public to the service of the Saviour. He will not admit that he may act onless lefty principles in public than in private life, and that he must be careful of his moral britance in the small spherey at home and lic than in private life, and that he must be careful of his moral influence in the small sphere at home and neighborhood, but need take no heed of it when it his noral influence in the same spaces of it wasn't stretches over confinents and crosses sens. He will know that his moral responsibilities cannot be divided and distributed sanong others. When he is told that adherence to the strictest moral and religious principle is incompatible with a successful and eminent career, he will denounce the assertion as alloed on the venerated father of the Republic—a libel on the honored living and the illustrious dead—a libel against G of him self, who has declared and made godiliness profitable for the life that is. He will strive to make laws transcripts of the character and institutions, illustrations of the providence of God. He will scan with admixtant and care the purpose of God in the future history of the world in throwing open this wide continent from sea to sea, as the abode of freedom, intelligence, pleaty, prosporiny and peace, and feel that in giving his energies with a particulove to the welfare of his country, he is consecrating himself with a Christian's zeal to the extension and establishment of the Redeemer's Kingdom. Compared himself with a Christian's zeal to the extension and establishment of the Redeemer's Kingdom. Compared with a career like this, which is equally open to those whose public sphere is large or small, how palry are the trade of patriotism, the tricks of statesmanship, the rewards of successful leaseness. This hour, this scene, the venerated dead, the country, the world, the present, the future, God, duty, Heaven, Hell, speak trumpet tengued to all in the service of their country, to beware how they lay polluted or unhallowed hands upon the ark of her magnificent and awful cause. Such is the character of that statesmanship which alone would have met the full approval of the venerated dead, for the religion which always had a which alone would have met the full approval of the venerated dead, for the religion which always had a place in the conviction of his mind has also, within a recent period, entered into his experience, and seated itself in his heart. Twenty years since he wrote: "I sm a member of no religious sect, and I am not a professor of religious. I regret that I am not a I wish that I

sm a member of no religious sect, and I am not a pro-fessor of religion; I regret that I am not; I wish that I was, and trust that I shall be; I have and always have had a profound regard for Christianity, the religion of my fathers and for its rights, its usages and observ-ances." That feeling proved that the seed sown by pious parents was not dead though stided. A few years since its dormant life was restiwakened.

great leading doctrines of the gospel, the fall and sinful ness of man, the divinity of Christ, the reality and ne

ises and the grace of Christ. Strikingly perceptible on his naturally impetuous and impatient character was the influence of grace in producing submission and patient watching for Christ and Death. On one occasion he spoke to me of the pious example of one very near and dear to him as that which led him deeply to feel and earnestly to seek, for himself, the reality and blessedness of recigion. On one occasion he told me that he had been striving to form a conception of Heaven, and he enlarged upon the mercy of that provision by which our Savior became a partaker of our humanity, that our hearts and hopes might fix themselves on him. On another occasion, when he was supposed to be very near his end, I expressed to him the hope that his mind and another occasion, when he was supposed to be very near his end, I expressed to him the hope that his mind and heart were at peace, and that he was able to rest with cheerful confidence on the promises and morits of the Redeemer. He said, with much feel-ing, that he endeavored to, and trusted that he did repose his salvation upon Christ. That it was too late for him to look at Christianity in the light of speculation. He had never doubted its birth, and he now wished to throw himself upon it, as a practical and blessed remedy. Very soon after this I administered to him the sacrament of the Lord's this I administered to him the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Being extremely feeble, and desirous of hav-ing his mind undiverted, no persons were present but his son and servant. It was a scene long to be remembered. There, in that still chamber, at a week day noon, the tides of life all flowing strong around us, three disciples of the Savior—the Minister of God, the dying statesman, and his servant, a partaker of the like precious faith—commemorated their Savior's dying love. He joined in the blessed sacrament with great feeling and colored their savior's dying love. and solemnity, now pressing his hands together, and now spreading them forth as words of the service ex-pressed the feelings, desires, supplications and thanks-givings of his heart. After this he railled, and again I was permitted frequently to join with him in religious services, conversation and prayer. He grew in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ. Among the books that he read most, were "Jays Morning and Evening Exercises," "The Life of Dr. Chalmers," and "The Christian Philosopher triumphant in death." His hope continued to the end, though true and real to be tramplous with humanity ugh true and real to be though true and real to be tremulous with humanity rather than rapturous with assurance. When he felt most the wearing of his protracted sufferings, it sufficed to suggest to him that his Heavenly Father doubtless knew that after a life so long, stirring and tempted, such a distipline of chastening and suffering was needful to make him meet for the inheritance of the Saints, and at once the words of meek and patient acquiescence escaped his lips. Exhausted nature at length gave way, on the last occasion when I was neumitude to offer a brief survey at his bedtremulous with humanity when I was permitted to offer a brief prayer at his bed-side, his last words to me were, that he had hope only in Christ, and that the prayer which I had offered for His pardoning love and His sanctifying grace, included His pardoning love and His sanctifying grace, included overything which the dying need. On the evening previous to his departure, sitting an hour in allence by his bedside, I could not but realize when I heard him in the slight wanderings of his mind to other days and other scenes, neurmuring the words, "My mother—mother—nother;" and saying "My dear wife," as if she were present. I could not but realize then and rejoice to think how near was the blessed retinion of his weary heart with the loved dead, and with her (our loved learning anoth her passage to the tomb who

dear Lord gently smooth her passage to the tomb) who must soon follow him to his rest, whose spirits even then seemed to visit and to cheer his memory and his hope. Gently he breathed his soul away into the spirit How blest the righteous when they die,

How blest the righteons when they die,
When holy souls retire to rest;
How milely beams the closing eye;
How gently heaves the expiring breast.
So fance a summer cloud away;
So sinks the gale when storms are o'er;
So gently shuts the Eye of Day;
So dies the wave upon the shore.
Be it eurs to follow him in the same humble and submissive faith to Heaven. Could he speak to us the counsels of his latest human, and of his present heavenly experiences, sure I am that he would not only admontsh us to cling to the Savior, In sickness and in health, but abjure us not to delay to act upon our first convictions, that we might give our best power and full influence for abjure us not to delay to act upon our first convictions, that we might give our best power and full influence for God, and go to the grave with a hope unshowed by the long werldiness of the past, and darkened by no films of fear and doubt, resting over the future. The strong stuff is broken, and the beautiful rod despolled of its grace and bloom, but in the light of the Eternal promise, and by the power of Christ's resurrection we jeyfully anticipate the prospect of seeing that broken staff erect, and that beautiful rod clothed with celestial grace, and blossoming with undying life and blessedness in the Paradice of God."

The services were the services and blossedness in the Paradice of God."

The services were then concluded with the prayers prescribed; after which the silver pinte covering the glass over the face of the corpse was removed, and the President and Cabinet, Senators, Representatives, Diplomatic Corps, Officers of the Army and Navy, Clergy. men and Physicians, and all present, drew near and, amid the most impressive silence, took a last view of the features of the great and illustrious deceased. This over, the corpse was removed to the Rotunda, and the Senate adjourned.

The corpse was removed from the Rotunda to the railroad station, escorted by four military companies and a large procession of citizens. At the station there were thousands of both sexes in waiting, and the inter est manifested was intense. The coffin was placed in a special car, which was trimmed with mourning; and, amid general gloom, the train departed with the re-mains of the lilustrious deceased.

mains of the liustrious deceased.

The capacious Rotunda was altogether unable to contain the vast multitude assembled, and the portices and public grounds were occupied by those anxious to get in to have the last opportunity to see all that remains of HENRY CLAY. The United States Marshal and his aids were present, and after considerable confusion and much trouble they induced the crowd to approach the coffin in regular order, and then file off

By Telegraph to The New-York Tribune.

Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver-sts Whig Ratification Meeting at Portland.

BTLAND, Me., Wednesday, June 30-11 P The City Hall has been packed to overflowing this evening with the Whigs of this city and neighboring towns, to respond to the nomination of Gen. Scorr for the Presidency; and the meeting continues to a late hour, with no abatement of interest on the part of the multitude. Hon. J. S. LITTLE was called to the Chair, with Thomas Hammond and B. Brown, ed to the Chair, with Thomas frammond and 500 Ma, Esqrs, for Vice Presidents. On taking the Chair, Mr. Little addressed the assemblage, heartily concurring in the selection made by the Baltimore Convention although his personal preferences had been for Mr. Webster. He believed that Gen. Scorr was the strongest man they could have nominated—the man best calculated by the Market Market and the strongest man they could have nominated.

man they could have nominated—the man they could have nominated—the man they could have nominated—the man they could have doy Hon. Wm. P. Fessenden, delegate lated to us its the Whigs. man they could not end make a late that lated to us its the Whigs.

He was followed by Hon, Wm. P. Fessenden, delet large from Maine to the Ballimore Convention, gave a detailed account of the proceedings of that be of New-England's great statesman,—If it had been in his power, he would have made Daniel Webster President, but he believed that the only man the Whigs could present with any hope of success was Winyight Scorr. (This announcement was received with an unanimous

urst of applause.)
Col. Netherland, of Tennessee, was next introduced Col. Netherland, of Tennessee, was next introduced, and received with three hearty cheers. For an hour and a half he was listened to with unabated interest. He was a Fillmore delegate to the Baltimore Convention, but in the end voted for Scott as the second choice of Tennessee, and he expressed his firm conviction that Scott will be our next President, pledying Tennessee for him, and giving his opinion that Kentucky and Louisiana would give him their vote. He closed his remarks amid the enthusiastic cheers of the audience which remained unbroken to the end.

Resolutions embodying the spirit of the meeting were passed and the Convention adjourned.

Whig Ratification Meeting in Manchester, N. H. MANCHESTER, N. H., Thursday, July 1-The Whig ratification meeting is large and enhustatic. Daniel Clarke of this city, presides with numerous Vice-Presidents. The President made the opening speech, and was followed by Hon Lestie Cosmbs of Kentucky. A. J. Stevens of Nashua, and Mars Kinball of Lestin.

It rains fast, which may interrupt the torchlight pro-cession and firewerks. The greatest unthusiasm pre-

Free Soil Convention. Bosron, Thursday, July 1, 1852.

The Free Soilers of the Eighth District, met in Convention yesterday, at Dedham. Hon. Chas. Francis Adams presided. The following gentlemen were chosen Delegates to the National Free Soil Convention: Francis W. Bird, of Walpole, William Jackson, of Newton, Fisher A. Kingsbury, of Weymouth. The following are the substitutes: John A. Crehore, of Milton, George Alden, of Dedham and James W. Werd of Alberton. Ward, of Abington.

Adjournment of the Connecticut Legislature. New-Haven, Wednesday, June 30, 1852

The Legislature of this State has adurned sine dis, after an address from the Governor. The House adopted resolutions sympathizing with ungary, and in favor of Bennett's land bill now before

Her. Robert Rantoul and the Democratic Nominations. Boston, Thursday, July 1, 1852. The Democrats of the IId District will

He was baptised in the communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and during his soleurn in this city he was in full communion with Trinity parish. It is since his withdrawal from the sittings of the Senate that I have been made hold a Ratification Meeting at Sale non Monday evening next, when Hon. Robert Rantoul will define his position and come out unequivocally for Pierce and King. from the stilings of the Senate that I have been made particularly acquainted with his religious opinions, char-acter and feelings,—from his first illness he expressed to me the persussion that it would be fata!; from that pe-riod until his death it has been my privilege to have held with him frequent religious services and conversa-tions in his room. He averred to me his full faith in the great leading doctrines of the gospel, the fall and sinful-Railroad Collision. BUFFALO, Thursday, July 1, 1852. Last evening the express train down on the Buffalo and Rochester Railroad came in contact near this depot with the up train from Syracuse. Both trains were fortunately going very slow. A locomotive and a baggage car were slightly injured, and one man had an arm broken. A difference between the clocks caused the accident.

FROM COURTLANDT-St. TO CHICAGO.

Opening of the Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana Railroad.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 26, 1852. Take a hundred or more of very agreeable people, politicians, parsons, artists, lawyers, bankers, literary men, railroad directors,-with a rather greater number of charming women, matrons all grace and elegance, and maidens all wit and loveliness; entertain them for a week with sumptuous hospitality, while in magnificent steamboats and rail-cars you transport them half across the Continent,-a traveling festival,-with music and dancing till midnight on the waters of Lake Erie, -and wreaths and heaps of fragrant roses flung by shouting children to salute your early landing and then let the shades of primeval woods, and the wealth of cultivated farms, and the boundless smile of prairies be a panorama for your guests' delight through a long, cool summer day, with the cheers of whole villages for chorus, and the clanging locomotive for scene-shifter; and with clear skies to favor, and good fortune to add the charm of piquant unexpectedness to the universal gaiety .you may expect to outdo all former festivals not only in the magnitude of your plan, but with success as true and brilliant as that which crowns the excursion given by the directors of the Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana Railroad to inaugurate the opening to public use of that important channel of travel and traffic.

And all this I came near losing,-near losing through Perrine !- name more hateful to all honest New-Yorkers than that of Jehosaphat to Sennacherib. The excursion party left New-York by the Eric Railroad on Monday morning, but I, as a sort of volunteer rear-guard, did my day's work in town on that day, meaning to leave in the evening train, and by riding all night, overtake them at Dunkirk. Finally, the hour arrived, and with valise snugly packed and my note book in my pocket, I took a carriage for Courtlandt st., the starting point of the expedition. A person of method, trained thoroughly in that economical distribution of time which is recommended to young men in all guide books to morals and manners, I had just as many minutes left as were sufficient, with reasonable driving, to reach the ferry in season. We went down Broadway with tolerable luck till we came to the place where Perrine, the direful and the dreary, is encamped. There was no driving over his hobble-dehoy pavement,and solemply I ask, Who knows when there ever will be? So we turned off into Church-st., and there, locked and lost in a crowd and crush of omnibuses and other vehicles, the precious moments escaped, and when at last we gained the ferry we were as much out as Louis Phillippe's abdication, -c'etait trop tard!

So I expressed my opinion of Mr. Perrine, not loudly but deeply, and resigned the thought of making the trip to Chicago with the excursion party. Next morning, however, at half-past six horrid hour!) sheepishly and sleepishly I went down to the ferry in season, and safely set sail on the journey to Chicago. It no longer possible to enjoy the proffered hospitalities, I might at least follow after them, and glean here and there a little satisfaction where the luckier first-comers had reaped a full harvest of pleasure. In this mood of abject resignation I surveyed the crowd of my fellow passengers at Jersey City, and seeing no acquaintance among them all, sat down in a corner, and while the train glided out into the "inevitable morning," I took a nap.

For sleeping, a bed is decidedly preferable to most other arrangements, but there is something grand in a snooze in a Railroad-car. It is an assertion of your own individuality against the spirit of the age. With a very grateful complacency you close your eyes, fold your hands and droop your head, while the train roars away at thirty miles an hour, the very incarnation of modern pro gress and bustle, and you, for a little while, the type of ancient repose and conservatism. The New and the Old, Egypt and America, Pharaoh and Fulton, are all symbolized, as you sit in that corner, lulled by the perpetual growl of your rushing earthquake, as it flits from station to station waking you as it stops, putting you asleep as it dashes on again, till at last there is a final pause and a great stir among your companions, with the clatter of hasty feet and the rustling of robes. You are broad awake in a moment : the train is at Suffern's and they are changing cars.

If any man does not believe in the Erie Railroad

let him step into its cars at Suffern's. Coming from the narrow Paterson road the excellence of a six-foot guage at once becomes apparent. These roomy, airy cars, these broad, spacious seats make all other railway vehicles seem very poor to your imagination. Certainly nothing can be more comfortable and convenient, nay, nothing can be more luxurious and perfect in its kind. Of the merits of the wide guage with reference to speed and economy of running, I know nothing, but with reference to the satisfaction of passengers there can be no dispute, and the wonder is that, in these days when luxury in traveling conveyances is pushed to its extreme, this consideration alone does not insure its more general adoption. Nor is your admiration for the Eric Railroad diminished when having taken your place, the train is put in motion, and gaining speed with shricks and pants from the engine, slides over the rails at from thirty to forty miles an hour. From the breadth of the guage and the justness with which the rails are put down, the cars have a surprising steadiness, not surpassed even upon the English railways .-You can read without your book being kept in an aguish tremor, and write so that your signature might be recognized at your banker's, provided you have one. Or if you fall back on first principles and go to sleep, you need not fear that your oints will be dislocated by some sudden jerk of the car taking you at such disadvantage,-unless, indeed, by one of those accidents which happen on the best regulated railroads of this country, you find yourself dashed against an opposing train or tumbled heels over head down an embankment. Such mishaps, however, are things which we read of, but do not experience, or expect. Least of al do they come on such sunny mornings as that o our departure, when a thunder shower just beforehand has cooled the air and put the dust to rest that nothing might disturb the day or the journey

The scenery along the eastern portion of the Erie road is good certainly, but is too much bragged about. This is not surprising. People come out of the City with eyes hungry for hills and green trees, and clear streams, and finding the same, go off in extacies of exaggerated admiration. To call this region sublime or grand, or very lovely, may spice a paragraph, but is not telling the truth. It is simply savage, and refreshingly romantic though on a rather moderate scale. There is nothing here to be named with the mountains or the lakes of New-Hampshire or the pine forests of Maine, where the wind chants its anthem two hundred feet above your head, and your foot presses in awe the mossy and leaf-strown carpet that since the beginning only the natural process of decay and growth has disturbed. You enter on this Delaware scenery, you are charmed with its wild beauty, your eye rests loveingly on its sparkling, trout-haunted brooks, you lament that there should be a region so little suited to prosperous human habitation, and you are done with it. It stretches out in green and hilly monotony with no

grand surprises, no great aveeping outlooks, no magnificent monuments of Nature's awful power. The railroad itself, hung along on hill sides, across abysses, through bushy gorges, is ten times as sublime as all the peculiar features that she has here to show, a hundred thousand times as useful. and infinitely more of a triumph. And even after the wilder portion of the line is traversed and we are brought out into the civilized country on the Susquehannah and Chemung, it is fine and lovely, but not astonishing, and our enjoyment of the flitting landscape's charms should not express itself in too strong comparisons. It is by no means the grandest or the most beautiful scenery of the country or of the world. Berkshire and the Connecticut River beat it hollow, and the Green Mountains and Lake Champlain will in a moment banish it from your recollection. But these judicious reflections once made, it is to be enjoyed, nevertheless, and was enjoyed as on we passed among its beauties, that cool and dustless summer day, until we reached Deposit and stopped for dinner.

Of that dinner it were enough to say that it was

in every sense inhuman and execrable; but duty to

the public compels the saying of something more. In the first place it is no excuse for such an affair that it takes place in a wild and sparsely settled country. It is nearer the truth to say it takes place on a great and prosperous line of railroad connecting the East and the West, and daily traveled by thousands of persons. The road itself and all its appointments are admirable and perfect in whatever concerns the comfort of the passenger and the speed and safety of his transit. They cught to be equally perfect in what concerns his meals, taken while under the care of the Company. The stations where these are served should be spacious and elegant, the attendance sufficient and proper, and the food abundant, suitably cooked and put upon the table with taste and neatness. Of course nobody expects or desires in the half hour spared for the purpose, to eat or to pay for such a dinner as at the Astor House, but all have a right to expect, and the Company ought to see that they are provided with, a dinner that is perfect in its own kind. But, instead of this, description fails to render the confusion, the crowd, the dirt, the vain shouts to breathless and aghasted waiters, the greedy snatching and the hoggish devouring of that awful agglomeration of unpleasant food. Evidently the hosts meant that all should be well, but for want of knowledge, of skill and of sufficient accommodations all was very ill. The meat, good enough originally I hope, was so bewildered in the cooking, so mangled up into shapeless junks, and so bedeviled in the pitching into dishes for the table, that one vainly essayed to get up courage to try a piece. Some gentlemen and ladies who sat next me, and who seemed to be accustomed to this peculiar order of exercises, and no way squeamish, were obliged to declare themselves conquered, and pay their three shillings for that which was not a dinner. My mind instinctively reverted to one day three or four years since, when traveling from Paris to Brussels on a great railway train, we stopped to dine at some French town on the road. A great number of passengers were to be fed, but all was done decently and in order. A hall attached to the magnificent station building received them all, the table stood ready, spread with perfect elegance, and by some means, all dined within the appointed time without noise, confusion or complaint, paying fifty cents each. Now, there would seem to be no reason why equally good arrangements should not be instituted on such a thoroughfare as the Erie road. The matter is not a trifling one, for it affects the comfort and content of all the through passengers. Besides there is an absurd inconsistency, after riding in such cars, over such a track, through such scenery, on a delicious summer day, in being submitted to such a disagreeable and brutal operation by way of dinner. Moreover, they manage these things better in Michigan. At Marshall, on the Central railroad, they give five hundred passengers quite a model dinner in a model way. This is an example in point. Punctual almost to a moment we arrived at

Dunkirk before midnight, making the entire distance, 469 miles, in a little more than 17 hours, including stops. In a few moments we were on board the steamboat that lay in waiting, and she was out of the harbor with her head turned up the

The Railroad Company whose invitation had brought from New-Yerk the party I was hopelessly following, have three splendid steamboats, the Northern Indiana, and the Southern Michigan and the Empire State, to carry passengers and freight between the terminus of their road at Monroe and the lower end of the Lake. In these boats the Erie Railroad Company are part owners on the condition that they shall touch at Dunkirk, both going down and coming up. The excursion party had gone up in the Northern Indiana at noon, to be at Monroe and pass over the railroad the next morning, at least twelve hours before I could count on being there.

But on entering Cleveland Harbor next day, we found the Northern Indiana lying there. It seems that at about I o'clock at night she had run down a schooner and damaged her own bows so severely as to compel her to put into Cleveland for repairs. Eight persons were on board the schooner, but though she sunk instantly, being cut in two amidships, and though a strong gale was blowing at the time, no lives were lost. They had a small boat towing astern in which they saved themselves till picked up by the steamer. The shock of the collision was not very great on the latter, and though most of the party had gone to bed, it was not a case of screams and rushing out in night-clothes and pale affright. The schooner's people were taken on board, and the Northern Indiana proceeded on her way, till, presently, it was discovered that she was leaking quite rapidly. For a time it was thought doubtful whether she would be able to reach the next port, which was Cleveland, and whether she would not have to be run ashore at the nearest land. However, she succeeded in making the port, where the leak was temporarily stopped and it was decided that she could proceed in perfect safety.

Of course I could not but regret that such an accident should have marred the festivities of the excursion, and that so much property should have perished, but that regret was not such as to hinder me from instantly going on board the steamboat. The mishap of the pight had neither cheeked the courtesies of the Committee in charge, nor depressed the spirits of their guests. Col. Bliss, the President of the Company, Mr. Charles Butler, Mr. Litchfield and others, members of the Board of Directors, were engaged in the easy and agreeable duty of entertaining a party of three or four hundred who were making the palatial saloons of the Northern Indiana resound with the hum of animated conversation, and the laugh of merriment. A very brilliant company it was indeed, and in joining it, I felt a glow of defiant satisfaction toward Mr. Perrine, in which his abortive attempt to avenge himself by excluding me from this excursion, was altogether forgiven. And so farewell to him and his while the steamer casts off from the wharf, and in the balmy afternoon puts out into the tranquil and almost glassy lake

For all purposes of personal navigation I about inate the sea and all its imitations called lakes. They are generally unpleasant and sometimes dis-gusting institutions. Of the two I have often fancied the lakes to be the worse. Certain it is that